and an analysis module 175. Depending on the manner in which the sensors 155 provide data to the console 110, the signals from the sensors 155 may be processed by some or all of this circuitry as well. The amplifying-and-filtering circuitry 165, the A/D conversion circuitry 170, and the analysis module 175 may be discrete circuitry, may be incorporated as an integrated circuit (e.g., an application specific integrated circuit), or may be a combination of both.

- ***Delete paragraph [0037] at pages 8 and 9, and substitute the following paragraph:*** ***(The changes are shown explicitly in the attached "Version With Markings to Show Changes Made.")***

The console 110 also includes a power supply 196. The power supply 196 powers the console 110 and receives input power from either an external power source 194 or an internal power source 198. The console 110 is preferably capable of being connected to the external power source 194 by way of a port or docking station. The internal power source 160 is preferably a rechargeable battery and is capable of being recharged when the console 110 is received by the docking station.

- ***Delete paragraph [0054] at pages 17 and 18, and substitute the following paragraph:*** ***(The changes are shown explicitly in the attached "Version With Markings to Show Changes Made.")***

If an operator input is received selecting the secondary parameters button 306, then a secondary parameters menu 350 is displayed as shown in Fig. 8. The secondary parameters menu 350 permits the operator to select which parameters are to be displayed as secondary parameters in the ICG parameter window 266. Three secondary parameters from Tables 1 and 2 are set forth in a displayed list 352 and can be selected for display in the parameter window 266. The menu 350 permits the operator to select three choices from the parameter list, and these choices are then displayed in the parameter window 266. The parameter that has been assigned to the primary parameter position is not included in the list of parameters available for secondary parameter display.

- ***Delete paragraph [0056] at pages 18 and 19, and substitute the following paragraph:*** ***(The changes are shown explicitly in the attached "Version With Markings to Show Changes Made.")***

If an operator input is received selecting the trends button 310, then trending information for the cardiac parameters is displayed in tabular or graphical format. A

trend is a graphic representation of one parameter over a specified period of time. Every non-episodic parameter is sampled 30 times a minute. A median value is determined and that value is stored for trend display at one-minute resolution. Episodic parameters (NBP, etc.) are stored every time one occurs. Any combination of parameters may be trended as determined by operator inputs. The cardiac output information in Tables 1 and 2 can be trended along with ECG data and all of the other information collected by the sensors 141-146 and 155.

- ***Delete paragraph [0064] at page 21, and substitute the following paragraph:*** *(The changes are shown explicitly in the attached "Version With Markings to Show Changes Made.")*

Referring now to Fig. 20A, in operation and after system initialization, the monitoring system 100 continuously acquires the physiological signals from the patient using the input devices 105 (the electrodes E_1, E_2 ... E_n and the sensors 141-146 and 155) at step 450. At step 452, the analysis module processes the physiological signals from the patient. At step 456, the processed data is displayed to the operator.

- ***Delete paragraph [0068] at pages 22 and 23, and substitute the following paragraph:*** *(The changes are shown explicitly in the attached "Version With Markings to Show Changes Made.")*

The patient monitoring system 100 also processes information from other sensors. For example, in connection with ECG monitoring, 12SL monitoring is performed. In the illustrated embodiment, ten electrodes are used to continuously acquire ECG signals from the patient (RA, LA, LL, RL, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 and V6). The ECG signals are transmitted to the input terminal 130 of the console 110 via the interface cable 125. The ECG signals 111 are provided to the instrumentation amplifier 180 which combines, amplifies and filters the ECG signals resulting in a standard twelve-lead ECG. The resulting multi-lead ECG is provided to the A/D conversion circuit 170 which samples each lead of the multi-lead ECG to create a digital signal representing the multi-lead ECG, and provides the digital multi-lead ECG to the analysis module 175. The multi-lead ECG provided to the analysis module 175 includes ECG leads I, II, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5 and V6 which are acquired directly from the patient leads and leads III, aVR, aVF, and aVL which are derived.